C++ ASSIGNMENT

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1.Ques: What is the worst case time complexity of cycle sort?
a) O(n)
b) O(log n)
c) O(n log n)
d) O(n*n)
Ans: c) O(n log n)
2.Ques: You have a set of integers, which originally contains all
the numbers from 1 to n.
Unfortunately, due to some error, one of the numbers in s got
duplicated to another number
in the set, which results in repetition of one number and loss of
another number.
You are given an integer array nums representing the data status
of this set after the error.
Find the number that occurs twice and the number that is
missing and return them in the form
of an array. [Leetcode 645]
Example 1:
Input: nums = [1,2,2,4]
Output: [2,3]
Example 2:
Input: nums = [1,1]
Output: [1,2]
Ans: #include iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){
```

```
int nums[]={1,2,3,4,4};
     int n=sizeof(nums)/sizeof(nums[0]);
     int i=0;
    while(i<n){
          int currIndx=nums[i]-1;
          if(nums[i]==i+1 || nums[i]==nums[currIndx]) i++;
          else swap(nums[i],nums[currIndx]);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
          if(nums[i]!=i+1) cout<<nums[i]<<" "<<i+1;
     }
}
3.Ques: Given an integer array nums of length n where all the
integers of nums are in the range [1,n] and each integer appears
once or twice, return an array of all the integers that appears
twice.
You must write an algorithm that runs in O(n) time and uses only
constant extra space. [Leetcode 442]
Example 1:
Input: nums = [4,3,2,7,8,2,3,1]
Output: [2,3]
Example 2:
Input: nums = [1,1,2]
Output: [1]
Example 3:
Input: nums = [1]
Output: []
Ans: #include <i ostream>
#include<vector>
using namespace std;
```

```
int main(){
    int nums[]={4,3,2,7,8,2,3,1};
    int n=sizeof(nums)/sizeof(nums[0]);
    int i=0;
    vector<int> ans;
    while(i<n){
        int currIndx=nums[i]-1;
        if(nums[i]==i+1 || nums[i]==nums[currIndx]) i++;
        else swap(nums[i],nums[currIndx]);
    }
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        if(nums[i]!=i+1) ans.push_back(nums[i]);
    }
    for(int i=0;i<ans.size();i++){
        cout<<ans[i]<<"";
    }
}</pre>
```